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GEORGIA.—THE FANATICS.

Extract from Governor Lumpkin's Message to the Legislature of Georgia:

The constitutional compact which binds together the American confederacy of States, continues to be regarded, by every American patriot, as the anchor of hope for the perpetuation of our beloved Union; and although one universal construction of that sacred instrument may not yet have prevailed, as regards every controverted point of difference, yet the expositions and writings of the sages and patriots who established it, have so far defined and settled all important points of collision, as to guard the public mind against the wild and mischievous stratagems of sophistry, as well as of ambition. The constitutional relations existing between the several States of the Union, are, at this day, very clearly understood by the great body of the American people; and must be respected by the several States, both in their separate and united capacities, or the Federal Union *cannot* be preserved.

These general remarks have been made, with a view to the existing state of things between the slave and non-slave holding States: a delicate subject, which nothing but an imperious sense of duty could induce me to introduce to public consideration in a paper of this character. The constitutional right of the Southern States, in regard to slave property, is not and cannot be controverted; and I feel disposed to cherish an abiding confidence in the virtue and patriotism of our northern brethren—and will not indulge the belief that the great body of that people can for a moment countenance and encourage the desperate efforts of those vile incendiaries who are laboring to stir up insurrection and rebellion in the Southern States. Should, however, the abolitionists be permitted to proceed without molestation—or only have to encounter the weapons of reason and argument, have we not reason to fear that their untiring efforts may succeed in misleading the majority of a people, having no direct interest in the great question at issue, and finally produce an interference with the constitutional rights of the slave holder? The consequences of such an event cannot be contemplated by the patriot, without the most painful emotions. The success of these misguided men would be destructive of all that is desirable in the glorious experimental government under which we are enjoying an unparalleled degree of happiness and prosperity.—No adequate conception can be formed of the blessings which they are laboring to destroy, while they claim to be the exclusive friends of liberty and freedom. The principles of the Christian religion can never be brought to the aid of these monsters, whose proceedings are marked by the most reckless blood thirsty spirit that ever disgraced the American name. Upon this subject, we can hear no argument—or opinions are unalterably fixed—our determinations are immutably firm and steadfast, and therefore ought not to be concealed or misunderstood. It is a subject with which we cannot suffer a stranger to intermeddle. But the question arises, what is to be done in the present exigency? It is the imperious duty of the people and governments of the several States where these incendiaries are engaged in their diabolical plans and operations, to put them down at once, and forever. It is not my province, or duty, to point out the manner in which public opinion should be brought to bear upon this subject; whether by legislation or otherwise, must be left to the wisdom of the people of those States who are in duty bound to act, and to act promptly and efficiently, upon this subject. If the States, in which these enemies of our peace reside, do not, without delay, manifest their friendship and fidelity to the Constitution and the Union of the States by effectually silencing these incendiaries, we can no longer be called upon, in charity, to place any confidence in their professions so often promulgated to the world. It is, with us, a subject of deep and solemn import—involving the destiny of our dearest domestic affections,—our sacred altars—our all.

I would earnestly recommend to the consideration of the Legislature, the revision of our existing laws, so as more effectually to prevent the circulation, through the Postoffice or otherwise, of any publications tending to endanger our domestic relations, or calling in question our constitutional rights of property. Congress should also be invoked, in the most earnest and respectful language, not to suffer the Postoffice establishment to be used to our injury and destruction. I would also recommend that the States, where these agitators and incendiaries are found, should be called upon in the true spirit of our institutions, that is, in a spirit of manly independence and brotherly affection, to sustain, in good faith, the letter and the spirit of our glorious constitution.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTIONS.

The Van Buren presses are affecting to consider the result of the election in Pennsylvania as no test of the popularity of their favorite in that State. Because Mr. Ritner's vote falls somewhat short of the combined vote of his competitors, they raise a shout of prospective victory, and on this slender thread hang their hopes that Mr. Van Buren, at the Presidential election, will receive the vote of the State. Mr. Ritner will come within 8 or 10,000 votes of a majority of the WHOLE NUMBER OF VOTES GIVEN IN; and it must be obvious to those who have paid any attention to the returns, that he would have easily beaten either of his competitors in a single contest. No further confirmation of this fact is required than the complexion of the returns for the State Legislature. Nearly three fourths of the members elected are decidedly Anti-Van Buren. This fact, of itself, shows conclusively that the late dominant party in that State—whose leaders had vainly imagined that they could transfer the support of the people to the intriguer of Kinderhook—has been completely prostrated. It is idle, therefore, for the presses which favor the pretensions of the Rucker candidates, to attempt to conceal their defeat. Their "figures" may not "lie" in the addition and subtraction—the deception consists in placing the result to the credit of Mr. Van Buren. The "Key-Stone State," is lost to "the party," despite of all their forced calculations. The triumph of Ritner is the downfall of Van Burenism, at least so far as "good old democratic" Pennsylvania is concerned. With a Whig Governor and an overwhelming majority of Whigs in the Legislature, her opposition to the dictation of the Office holders' Convention at Baltimore can neither be subdued nor shaken.—*Pet. Int.*

THE GLOBE AND THE JUDICIARY.

The United States Gazette quotes the following passage from an editorial article of the Globe (official) newspaper:

"Judges, in our opinion, should be appointed for *terms* not exceeding *four* or *six years.* A life tenure is an invulnerable shield against all accountability on this side the grave.—It is an anomaly in our republican institutions. The independence of the judges in England is some security for popular rights, inasmuch as the Bench is thus redeemed from the absolute control once held over it by the Crown. In this country it is a derogation from the rights of the people, inasmuch as judicial independence here is but another name for absolute irresponsibility; impeachment being, under a vote of one-third of the Senate, equivalent to an entire impunity, even for crimes. Irresponsible power over the constitution and laws, should not exist in a government of the people."

With good reason, the Editor of the Gazette protests against this further and clear evidence of the disposition of the leaders of the dominant party to concentrate all the power of Government in the hands of the President of the United States. Already in practice the expounder of the Constitution and the Laws according to *his* understanding of them, with the power of rejecting all bills passed by the Legislative authority, it wants only the subjection of the Judiciary to the control of the President to crown him with absolute sovereignty. This consolidation of all power in the hands of one man would, the reader will perceive, soon be accomplished, could the opinions fashionable at head quarters be reduced to practice, in any supposed excess of popular infatuation.—*Nat. Int.*

From the New York Evening Star.

"*Another Vote*—At the session of our Legislature in the year 1820, Gov. Clinton, in the conclusion of his Message, earnestly entreats the interference of the Legislatue to prevent Missouri being admitted as a State into the Union, without depriving the territory of the right of holding slaves. The subject was referred to a Committee, and Resolutions introduced in conformity with the suggestions of Governor Clinton, which, after an animated debate in opposition to proposed amendments by Gen. Root, were finally passed and sent to the Senate for adoption. The Resolution was as follows:

"Whereas, the inhibiting the further extension of slavery in these United States, is a subject of deep concern to the people of this State; and whereas, we consider slavery as an evil much to be deplored, and that every constitutional barrier should be interposed to prevent its further extension; and that the Constitution of the United States clearly gives Congress the right to require of new States not comprised within the original boundaries of these United States the prohibition of slavery, as a condition of their admission into the Union—Therefore,

Resolved, [if the honorable Senate concur therein,] That our Senators be instructed, and our Representatives in Congress be requested, to oppose the admission as a State into the Union, of any territory not comprised as aforesaid, without making the prohibition of Slavery therein an indispensable condition of admission.

On the 20th of January, 1820, the Senate took up the resolution and passed the same unanimously, the following Senators being present. Messrs. J. Adams, Austin, Barnum, Barstow, Bowne, Childs, Dudly, Dayton, Ditmiss, Evans, Forthingham, Hammond, Hart, Livingston, Lounsbery, M'Martin, Moores, Mallory, Moore, Noyes, Paine, Ross, Rosencrantz, Skinner, Swart, VAN BUREN, Wilson, Young—28."

WHAT NEXT?—The infamous Globe, for want of a sounder pretext of calumny, has abused Judge White, for boarding in the same house with Messrs. Calhoun, Tazewell and M'Duffie, and for sending his son to study law with Daniel Webster. The dirty scavengers of the Kitchen would carry out, if they could, the division lines of party to such an extent as to render the minority barely tolerated on the free soil of their nativity. The time for the punishment of these miscreants is at hand.—*Albany Daily Advertiser.*

STATE AFFAIRS.

Governor's Message.

To the General Assembly of North Carolina:

The duty of addressing the representatives of the people, convened to consult for the common good of their constituents, has on no previous occasion been to me the source of so great anxiety and perplexity as the present. This embarrassment arises no less from the peculiar situation of our affairs, than from the measures in progress to amend the Constitution of the State.

It will be some days before it can be ascertained whether the new Constitution has been adopted or rejected. If it has been adopted, a material change in the basis of representation, constitutes one of its most popular prominent provisions. This expression of the will, made in the most imposing form known to our institutions, will probably have a decided influence upon your proceedings. You will not, without hesitation, venture upon any radical change in the system of policy hitherto pursued, if it shall be ascertained that the people have transferred the legislative power of the State to a Department which will be constituted upon principles differing essentially from those which enter into the formation of your body. Whatever may be the conclusion at which you may arrive on this subject, there seems to be no reason which should restrain the Executive Department from the customary expression of opinion upon the most important topics which engage public attention.

To much the larger portion of this State, the past year has been a season of more than ordinary prosperity. The production of articles necessary to the sustenance of human life, has been abundant—and our great agricultural staple has commanded a higher price than has been known for many years. Our citizens, always distinguished for prudence and economy in the management of their domestic affairs, aided by the fortunate circumstance referred to, are at present probably less involved in pecuniary difficulties, than at any previous period of our history. Notwithstanding these clear evidences of the comparatively prosperous condition of the community, the tide of emigration continues to flow in a copious and steady current to the new States and Territories of the West, and we are thus constantly losing many of our most wealthy, enterprizing, and intelligent citizens. It is not surprising that the universal and laudable disposition strikingly characteristic of the American people, to acquire a permanent interest in the soil, should prompt removals from an old and densely populated country, to sparsely settled regions, where good lands may be acquired at low prices. That these causes have, in many instances, produced emigration from this State, is admitted; but we deceive ourselves if we suppose that the evil is to be attributed to them alone. In general salubrity, variety of climate, and consequent variety of productions, average fertility of soil, and wide extent of sea-coast, North Carolina is scarcely exceeded by any of her sister States. Other causes, therefore, than natural disadvantages, have in a greater or less degree affected the growth and prosperity of the State. A very slight acquaintance with the facts, will suffice to show that a large proportion of the citizens who have removed from our borders within the last ten years, have contributed to augment the population and resources of States more densely peopled than our own. With regard then to the latter class, and to those who are liable to be influenced by similar considerations hereafter, it becomes important to inquire what causes have produced the evil, in order that you may ascertain whether a remedy can be devised within the legitimate range of your powers.

When we consider that we have but a single collegiate institution in the State, but few respectable academies, and that no adequate provision has been made to diffuse even the elementary principles of education among the poor, that there is not a single work of Internal Improvement in progress, and no fund, that deserves the name, provided for the future development of our resources, it ceases to be matter of surprise that even our younger sisters, munificently provided for in all these respects by the bounty of the General Government, should outstrip us in the generous contest for physical and intellectual improvement. It is but natural that under such circumstances the young, the ardent, and the enterprising, among our own citizens, should sever the ties which bind them to their native homes, and seek for affluence and distinction under better auspices. It affords me no pleasure to present this picture of our condition. It would indeed be the source of extreme mortification if I regarded it as proceeding exclusively from our own supineness and neglect. That we have done less than we might and ought to have done for the accomplishment of these great purposes, is, in my estimation, certain; but that our exertions have been constantly retarded by the system of Federal legislation adopted with regard to us, is not less manifest.

This entire subject was so fully discussed in my last annual message, that I shall content myself with a mere reference to that paper, rather than an extended consideration of it in this. It was then attempted to be shown that great injustice had been done to this State in the settlement of our claims for revolutionary services; that the revenue system adopted by the Federal Government had operated oppressively upon us, and that the low prices at which the government lands were disposed of in the new States and Territories, had affected most injuriously the value of our real estate. The injustice sustained in the settlement of our revolutionary claims, embarrassed our efforts towards improvement, at the period of all others the most important, the commencement of our political existence; and the tariff and land systems subsequently adopted, far from relieving, tended but to increase our difficulties. Thus stripped of resources, the history of our State legislation during the first half century of our political existence will exhibit little more to posterity than the annual imposition of taxes, amounting to less than a hundred thousand dollars, one half of which constituted the reward of the legislative bodies by which they were levied, while the remainder was applied to sustain the train of officers who superintended the machinery of government. The establishment of schools for the convenient instruction of youth, and the development and improvement of our internal resources by means beyond the reach of individual enterprize, will seem scarcely to have been regarded as proper objects of legislative concern.

Still less cheering and consolatory is the history of our Federal relations. Immediately upon our entrance into the Federal compact, we conveyed to the General Government our entire claim to territory west of this State, out of a portion of which was formed the State of Tennessee, as a common fund for the use and benefit of the United States of America, North Carolina inclusive, to be applied to the payment of the national debt according to their respective and usual proportions in the general charge and expenditure, and to no other purpose whatever. We have, in the shape of internal duties, contributed more than a million of dollars annually to the National Treasury. In return for these immense concessions, we have enjoyed that protection which the American name extends to American citizens throughout the wide extent of this confederacy, and we may almost say that none other than this nominal protection has been afforded to us. During the late war, when our coast was blockaded by the greatest maritime power in the world, a special messenger was despatched by the General Assembly to represent to the General Government the defenceless condition of our maritime frontiers. In reply, we were urged to prepare vigorously for the contest, and to rely exclusively upon our own resources, as it was not then convenient to aid us. The Legislature immediately resorted to loans, provided munitions of war indispensable to the protection of the coast, and put them in the charge of the militia of the State. The claim for the expense thus incurred, has been for years, and is at present, before the War Department, and has been uniformly resisted, upon the ground that, the General Government having *omitted* to fortify the coast, could not properly be required to pay for munitions of war, suitable only for fortifications. Since the war, a Fort of the second class has been erected contiguous to Cape Fear, and another near Old Top-sail Inlet,—but these are the only evidences visible upon the face of the country, of the exertion towards us of the benevolent action of the Government, either for the purposes of improvement or defence.

If it were possible to procure precise data, by which to institute a comparison between the exactions and the disbursements of the Federal Government, from and on account of North Carolina, there can be no difficulty in pronouncing that a prominent cause of our evils would be rendered most apparent. If the comparison were extended so as to present a relative view of the receipts from and disbursements on account of some of the more favored States, the contrast would exhibit a claim to redress which could scarcely be overlooked or disregarded. A more favorable opportunity than the present to urge attention to these claims, cannot arise—nor is the nation likely, at any future period, to be able to do us justice with such perfect convenience. That the revenue of the General Government exceeds its legitimate wants, and that the power and patronage incident to it are dangerous to the liberty of the country, are positions which will scarcely be controverted. In my last Annual Message, to which reference has already been made in connection with this topic, I suggested as the most appropriate and least objectionable mode of satisfying the demands of North Carolina, and reducing in some degree the patronage of the Government, a distribution of the proceeds of the public domain, upon the principles stipulated by our deed of cession. It is now submitted, as a subject proper for our consideration, and as requiring, for reasons too obvious to be stated, early and efficient action. This State, it will be recollected, was charged with one tenth of the entire expenses incurred in sustaining the war of the revolution—and is therefore entitled to the same proportion of all that portion of the public lands ceded to the General Government anterior to the acquisition of Louisiana.

A cession to the new States of such portions of the public domain as are situate within their limits, or a further reduction of the price at which it is at present disposed of, cannot be otherwise than deeply injurious to all the old States, and fraught with manifest injustice and the most ruinous consequences to us.

With a Treasury barely sufficient to meet the current expenses of the Government without resorting to loans, it would be idle to recommend the adoption of any measures connected with the general improvement of either the physical or intellectual resources of the country. My opinions on these subjects, have been repeatedly communicated to the General Assembly, and are too well known to all classes of the community, to justify repetition. To attempt to accomplish any thing with regard to either, without first having provided a competent fund for the purpose, would have no other effect than to disappoint the excited hopes of the public, and postpone further efforts to an indefinite period. A just proportion of the revenue accruing from the sales of public lands, would enable us to enter upon a system of measures which could not be otherwise than productive of the most auspicious results. Without it, judging from past experience, little expectation can be entertained that an adequate fund for this purpose will be provided by the government in time to meet the growing exigencies of the country.

I have, on various occasions, expressed the opinion that it was not to be expected, in the nature of things, that any system of Internal Improvements commensurate with our necessities and resources would at any time be effected by individual enterprize. The attention of capitalists will naturally be directed to sections of country, which will best reward expenditure, rather than to those which most require improvement. Important local improvements may, nevertheless, be effected by incorporated companies; and if the Government neglects its appropriate duty of providing for the wants of the whole community, liberal encouragement should, at least, be extended to individuals who propose to combine their skill and capital in an attempt to improve any portion of the country. In the accompanying file of papers, will be found a printed pamphlet, containing the proceedings of a meeting of citizens held at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 10th of August last, on the subject of a "Rail Road from the banks of the Ohio river, to the tide waters of the Carolinas and Georgia." The enterprize proposed by that meeting, is of the most gigantic character, and contemplates a large expenditure of capital—but promises, if effected, immensely beneficial results to nearly half of the Unoin. It is at present exciting much interest in South Carolina and Georgia; and confidence in its practicability and utility, seems to be rapidly increasing. The effect that its accomplishment would have upon this State, depends in a great degree upon the course which may be pursued with respect to a general system of improvements. If the plan recommended by the Internal Improvement Convention, two years since, should be adopted, the Cincinnati project would prove a magnificent extension of our system. If we determine to do nothing ourselves, and permit South Carolina and Georgia to compete alone for the trade of the valley of the Mississippi, the enterprize, nevertheless, promises the most important advantages to the section of the State west of the Alleghany; and is, under all circumstances, entitled to the most favorable consideration. In connection with this subject, I submit a communication from the President of the Petersburg Rail Road Company,—exhibiting statements of the receipts and disbursements on that portion of the road within the limits of this State, and making important suggestions in relation to its further extension within our borders.

The spirit of fanaticism, which has recently been manifested in connection with one species of our population, in various sections of the Union, demands and will receive your serious consideration. It is no longer possible to conceal it, if we would; and it becomes us, in common with the people of every Southern State, to speak a language upon this subject which will not admit of misapprehension, and exhibit a spirit that shall at least command attention and respect. The extent of the operations and designs of these misguided people will be best understood by an examination of the accompanying file of papers, published under the patronage of the Society of Immediate Abolitionists at New York; which has been transmitted to me by a citizen of this State for your use. This subject first attracted the attention of the Legislature in 1830, when the evil was comparatively in its infancy; and the publication or circulation within this State of these incendiary newspapers and pamphlets, was made a felony, punishable by fine, whipping, and the pillory in the first instance; and death for the second offence. It is apparent to all who have any accurate knowledge of our condition, that the public safety imperiously requires the suppression of these wicked and mischievous publications, injurious alike to the best interest of the master and the slave. This, I apprehend, cannot be effected without the co-operation of the Legislatures of the States from which these missiles proceed. Such an interference with our domestic concerns, upon the part of the citizens of a foreign State, either encouraged or permitted by the government, would at once justify a resort to the modes ordinarily adopted for the adjustment of national differences. If we should exercise greater forbearance in the present instance, it is not because the wrongs we suffer are less injurious or mortifying, when inflicted by the hands of brethern. The obvious design and tendency of these proceedings are to subvert the Constitution and laws of the country; and we have, therefore, an indubitable right to ask of our sister States the adoption of such measures as may be necessary and requisite to suppress them totally and promptly. Upon this question there is no diversity of interest, and can be no difference of opinion. The entire South will unite with you in the adoption of any measures which may seem best calculated to insure union of councils, and prompt and energetic action. Under the perfect conviction that there is no neutral ground which can be occupied either with safety or honor, and that to delay action is to increase danger, I cannot doubt or hesitate as to the course which it becomes us to pursue. It is therefore respectfully recommended, as worthy of your consideration, whether Resolutions should not be adopted, inviting the States united with us by the ties of common interest and danger, to co-operate with us in the adoption of such measures as may be necessary to insure our safety; and calling upon the Legislatures of all the States

to enact such penalties upon this subject as may be necessary to perpetuate the blessings contemplated in the formation of the Federal Constitution and Union.

The Report of the Public Treasurer exhibits the condition of our Finances, and suggests the measures proper for their improvement, with a clearness and force of reasoning, highly creditable to the officer. Most of the measures recommended to your consideration, have heretofore occupied the attention of the General Assembly; but have given rise to no efficient legislation. Whether the course pursued by your predecessors, upon this subject, was the one demanded by the public interest, it is scarcely necessary to inquire. If the proposed Costitution shall be rejected, it is certain that you have no alternative other than the diminution of the public expenditures, or the increase of the public revenue. If it shall be adopted, though the necessity for the consideration of this subject may be rendered less absolute, it will remain equally prudent and proper.

In the accompanying file of papers, will be found a communication from the Governor of Kentucky, soliciting an exchange of law reports between that State and this. A similar application, upon the part of the State of Maryland, was communicated to the last General Assembly. Reports of the decisions of the Supreme Courts of Marlyand, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, have been received at various periods from the Executive Departments of those State; and have been preserved in the Library belonging to the Executive Office. As this Department has no authority over the subject, it becomes your duty to adopt the measures which seem to be demanded by the courtesy of the States referred to. An interchange of the Statute Laws of all the States, has existed perhaps from the foundation of the Government, and seems indeed to be essential to enlightened legislation. The reported decisions of the Courts of the several States, would perhaps be equally important to the Judicial Department of the Government, and would certainly constitute a valuable addition to the public Library.

I have heretofore suggested to the General Assembly, the propriety of revising the laws regulating the duties of the Public Printer; and beg leave to recommend the subject to your consideration. The compensation allowed him for any other than extra work, is altogether inadequate; and as a natural consequence, the laws are most inelegantly and inaccurately printed. It is made the duty of no one to prepare indexes and marginal notes, or revise the proofsheets; and numerous, and in many instances material errors have found, their way into even the best editions of the laws. Some more certain and definite principle, by which to determine the amount of compensation to be allowed for extra work, should also be prescribed.

The death of the Honorable Henry Seawell, has created a vacancy upon the Bench of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, which it will be your duty to supply in the progress of the present session. The Judge died during the week designated by law as the term of Wake Superior Court; and at so late a period in the Circuit, that it was considered inexpedient to convene the Council for the purpose of appointing a successor. His illness occasioned the loss of Johnston and Wake courts; and his death those of Franklin, Warren, Halifax, and Northampton. Casualties of this character, how much soever to be deplored, are often inevitable. It would seem to be at least worthy of inquiry, nevertheless, whether the frequency of their occurrence might not be lessened, either by changing the periods at which the Courts are required to be held, to a later period of the year, or so far as respects the circuits on which difficulties of this character have most frequently arisen, by merely inverting the order, so as to begin in the healthy and terminate in the sickly counties.

The crowded state of the dockets in some of the large Western counties, is such as to amount, in some degree, to a denial of justice; and calls loudly for a remedy. Perhaps the best method of redress would be the creation of an additional Circuit, and the extension of the term to two weeks in cases where the accumulation of business requires it.

A Report from the Commissioners appointed to digest and revise the Public Statute Laws of the State, which will necessarily engage a large portion of your time and attention during the present session, is in preparation, and will be submitted at an early day. The vacancy in the commission, occasioned by the illness and consequent resignation of the late Gavin Hogg, Esq., was in January last supplied, by the appointment of Frederick Nash, Esq. of Hillsborough, who has been since that period assiduously engaged in the discharge of its duties.

Duncan Cameron and Alfred Jones, Esquires, two of the Commissioners appointed, by an Act of the last General Assembly, to superintend the re-building of the Capitol, having declined the trust, the appointment was, on the 21st of July last, conferred on the Rev. Doctor McPheeters and Doctor John Beckwith, of this City. The Report of the Commissioners, which will be transmitted to you at an early period of the session, will exhibit, in detail, the progress which has been made, and the expenditures which have been incurred in the execution of the work.

My term of Office, as limited by the Constitution, will expire before the brief period allotted for the discharge of your duties will have passed away. I trust I may be permitted to avail myself of this last opportunity, before I retire from the active and responsible duties of public life to comparative quiet and seclusion, to express the deep and grateful sense I entertain of the unwavering confidence and kindness so frequently manifested towards me by the people of North Carolina. In every relation of life in which it may be my destiny to be placed, my most fervent aspirations will arise to Him who controls the destinies of Nations, as of individuals, for the preservation, in their purity, of our free institutions; and the advancement of our citizens in every thing calculated to promote their prosperity and happiness, and add lustre to the character of the State.

DAVID L. SWAIN.

Executive Department, North Carolina, November 16th, 1835.

North Carolina Legislature.

Monday November 16, 1835.

SENATE.

At the hour of 3 o'clock, a quorum appearing, the Senate was call to order and the credentials of the Members having been examined, the prescribed oaths were administered by Johnston Busbee, Esq., a Justice of the Peace for Wake. After which, Mr. Polk, of Rowan, nominated Wm. D. Moseley, of Lenoir, as Speaker of the Senate. No other nomination being made, the question was put, and Mr. Moseley was chosen *nem. con.* He was conducted to the Chair by Mr. Polk; from whence he addressed the Senate as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate: I should do injustice to my feelings were I not to make a public expression of my grateful thanks for the distinguished honor which you have conferred upon me. The station is most honorable, and the duties pertaining to it arduous and responsible. Nothing more will be expected of me, I am confident, than to discharge them with a zeal, independence, and impartiality, becoming so high a trust. This I can promise to do.

The occasion perhaps will justify the remark, and I trust it will be received in the spirit which prompts it, that the endeavors of the Chair to preserve order and harmony will be unavailing, unless the members extend to it a kind support, and cultivate and exercise towards each other forbearance and courtesy in debate. In conclusion, I again return you my hearty thanks for this renewed expression of your confidence.

Mr. Little said it was necessary, in the further organization of the Senate, to appoint a Principal Clerk, and a Clerk Assistant. He moved that this now be done, and nominated for the first, Wm. J. Cowan, of Bladen, and for the second, Daniel Coleman, of Cabarrus. No objection being made, they were accordingly appointed.

Mr. Hogan nominated Thomas B. Wheeler for Principal Doorkeeper, and Green Hill as his Assistant. Mr. H. remarked, that they had served the Senate for several sessions in the same capacity, and had given satisfaction. No other nomination being made, they were accordingly appointed.

On motion of Mr. Edwards, a message was sent to the House of Commons, apprizing that body of the organization of the Senate and the Senate; then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A quorum appearing, the House was called to order at 3 o'clock. The certificates of election of the Members present were examined, and the prescribed Oaths administered by Allen Rogers, Jun., a Justice of the Peace for Wake county.

Mr. King, of Iredell, moved that the House proceed to the election of a Speaker, and nominated therefor William A. Graham, the member from the town of Hillsborough. Mr. Slade added to the nomination the name of William H. Haywood, Jr., one of the members from Wake. A balloting took place, and Messrs. King and Slade were appointed Tellers, which resulted in the election of Mr. Haywood. The vote stood, for Haywood 68, Graham 54, blank 1.

It having been announced that Mr. Haywood was elected, he was conducted to the Chair by Messrs. King and Slade, whence he addressed the House as follows:

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons:* I shall not attempt any formal expression of my thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me. I prefer to manifest my sense of it by a faithful attention to the business, and a firm, but decorous, discharge of the duties of my station; but efforts, however, to preserve order and decorum in the House of Commons, all of us know, must be fruitless, if they are not seconded by you.

"From my observation, I should say that the decorum of debate is here seldom interrupted by the deliberate design of any member. Disorder (when it occurs) more frequently proceeds from the accidental indulgence of a hasty temper, or a selfish attempt to 'show off' one's self at the expense of another's pride or feelings. If, then, with one consent, you practice in this hall the same politeness that is observed in your personal intercourse out of it, and discuss the measures before us without assailing one another's *motives*, the duties of the Chair will be made easy, and your deliberations will be alike dignified and agreeable.

"I trust it will be recollected that I am not clothed with any other or higher authority than, *as your organ*, to pronounce, as the occasion calls for it, what are or may be the rules which you yourselves have enacted for the government of the House. You have made it my duty to do this, and it is the extent of my responsibility. When you invested me with this authority, it by no means follows that you have cast off from yourselves the duty of maintaining order and decorum in debate; for upon you still rests the obligation of sustaining the Chair in the firm and just exercise of its powers. In a word, it is my purpose to be faithful, just, and impartial, in the performance of my duty; and I hope I do not ask too much when I solicit a generous co-operation from all the members, without distinction of parties. And here suffer me to remark, that the duties of this station require of me promptness of decision—in which, indeed, its greatest usefulness consists, for the preservation of good order, and a proper observance of the rules of the House. These decisions must be made without opportunity for reflection; they are always liable to be reversed by the House; and I trust, you will never believe that I have been influenced to make them by any improper prejudice, and that no member of this body will, at any time, so far dishonor himself as to suspect the honesty of the Speaker, whom he feels conscious that he could be honest under similar circumstances."

On motion of Mr. Poindexter, Charles Manly, Esq., was appointed Principal Clerk and Edmund B. Freeman, Esq., Clerk Assistant.

Two ballotings took place for Doorkeeper, there being six candidates, which resulted in the election of Isaac Truitt, of Macon, as Principal, and John Cooper, of Stokes, as Assistant.

On motion of Mr. Stockard, it was resolved that a writ of election be issued for Orange County, to be held on Monday, the 23rd instant, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of James Forest.

The House adjourned until to-morrow.

Tuesday, November 17.

SENATE.

On motion Mr. Polk, ordered that a Select Committee of five be appointed to prepare permanent Rules of Order for the Senate, during the present session; upon which the following gentlemen were appointed to compose said committe, viz. Messrs. Polk, Edwards, Wyche, Bryan, and Kerr.

It was also ordered, on Mr. Polk's motion, that the rules of last session shall be in force until others shall have been adopted.

On motion of Mr. Wyche, a message was sent to the House of Commons, proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee, consisting of five on the part of each House, to prepare joint Rules of Order for the government of the two Houses. A Message, stating the concurrence of that House, was subsequently received, and Messrs. Wyche, Wilson, Hill, Waugh, and Morehead, were appointed the Committee on the part of the Senate.

The message from the House of Commons, proposing a Joint Select Committee, of two on the part of each House, be raised, to wait on his Excellency the Governor, to inform him of the organization of the two Houses, and of their readiness to receive any communication he may think proper to make, was agreed to; and Messrs. Edmonston and Joiner, were appointed to form the committee on the part of the Senate.

A message was received from the House of Commons, proposing to ballot immediately for three Engrossing Clerks; which was agreed to, and Messrs. Little and Arrington appointed a committee, on the part of the Senate, to superintend the ballotting, which resulted in the election of William W. Hall, Joseph Ward, and Thomas G. Stone.

Mr. Joiner, from the committee appointed to wait on the Governor, reported that he would make a communication to the Legislature at 12 o'clock this day.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On motion of Mr. Gwyn, of Caswell, a message was sent to the Senate, informing them of the organization of this House, and of its readiness to co-operate with them in the despatch of public business.

On motion of Mr. Graham, a Committee of five was appointed to prepare Rules of Order for the government of this House. The Speaker named as this committee, Messrs. Graham, Hoke, Hybart, Poindexter, and Hutchison.

On motion of the same gentlemen, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a Select Joint Committee, to prepare Joint Rules of Order. This proposition was subsequently agreed to by the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Manly, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a Select Joint Committee of two members of each House to wait on his Excellency the Governor, and inform him of the readiness of the Legislature to receive any communication which he may be pleased to make. The message was concurred in, and the committee subsequently reported that at 12 o'clock this day the Governor would make a communication in writing.

On motion of Mr. Gwyn, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to ballot for three Engrossing Clerks. The Senate having returned a message concurring in the proposition, the following gentlemen, viz. William W. Hall, Thomas G. Stone, and Joseph D. Ward, (Clerks at the last session,) were elected.

The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, a Message was received from Governor Swain, by his Private Secretary, William P. Coleman, Esq.

[See first page of this paper.]

The reading of the Message having been finished by the Clerk, on motion of Mr. Manly it was ordered to be printed; and the House adjourned.

SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The following resolutions, on the subject of Abolition, were adopted at the late meeting of the Synod of N. Carolina, held in Salisbury:

"The Synod of North Carolina, in view of the excitement which has prevailed extensively in the Southern section of the Union, originating in the ill-judged measures of certain associations in the North, called Abolition Societies, feel it to be their duty to express publicly their views in relation to this absorbing question. Therefore,

Resolved unanimously, 1st. That this Synod solemnly repudiate and disclaim all sympathy and co-operation with Abolitionists, wherever they may exist.

2nd. That the sayings and doings of Abolitionists; their bitter and indiscriminate denunciation of Southern Christians; their attempt to flood the South with publications of an incendiary character, fraught with consequences the most disastrous, tending to interrupt and destroy all friendly intercourse between the different sections of the Union, and to disturb the peace and tranquillity of the whole Southern country, exhibit indications of minds surcharged with indiscretion and fanaticism, incompatible with the feelings of humanity.

"3rd. That the movements of Abolitionists have already produced a most injurious effect on the moral condition and spiritual prospect of this destitute portion of our Southern population, and have materially crippled the efforts of the friends of Zion, in providing for their welfare as rational beings, accountable to God, and destined, with us, to an endless immortality."

SYNOD OF VIRGINIA ON ABOLITION.

The Synod of Virginia is composed of all the Presbyterian Clergy within the bounds of the State, together with a lay delegation from every Church. The meeting of this body, which has just terminated in Prince Edward county, was one of the largest that ever convened; and on the important subject embraced in the following preamble and resolutions, there was but one mind and voice. The conviction was deep and universal, that this fierce and fanatical crusade has grown out of a departure from the most plain and positive injunction of the word of God; and the cordial unanimity with which this subject was met and settled in the Synod of Virginia, has never been surpassed.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas the publications and proceedings of certain organized Associations, commonly called Anti-Slavery or Abolition Societies, which have lately arisen in some parts of our land, have greatly disturbed and are still greatly disturbing the peace of the Church and the Country; and the Synod of Virginia deem it a solemn duty to themselves, and to the community, to deliver their sentiments upon the subject: therefore,

1. *Resolved, unanimously*, That we consider the dogma so fiercely promulgated by the said Associations, that slavery as it actually exists in our slave-holding States, is necessarily sinful, and ought immediately to be abolished, and the conclusions which naturally follow that dogma, as directly and palpably contrary to the plainest principles of common sense and common humanity, and to the clearest authority of the word of God.

2. *Resolved, unanimously*, That, in the deliberate judgment of the Synod, it is the duty of all Ministers of the Gospel to follow the example of our Lord and Saviour, and of the Apostles, in similar circumstances, in abstaining from all interference with the state of slavery as established amongst us by the laws of our commonwealth—and confining themselves strictly to their proper province of inculcating upon masters and slaves the duties enjoined upon them respectively in the sacred Scriptures, which must tend immediately to promote the welfare of both, and ultimately to restore the whole world to that state of holy happiness which is the earnest desire of every Christian heart.

Aid to Texas.—The largest meeting ever held in Macon, Geo. took place on the 10th inst. for the purpose of "devising means to aid the cause of liberty in Texas." From the proceedings as published in the Macon Messenger, the meeting appears to have been composed of many citizens of the highest respectability, and was addressed by a number of getlemen, among whom Lieutenant Hugh McLeoud, recently from the Military Academy at West Point, (and of course an officer in the U. S. Army,) addressed the meeting in a spirit-stirring appeal, pledging himself to resign his commission, and embark as a volunteer in the cause of liberty; that the struggle in Texas needed SOLDIERS, not *resolutions*; that we should tender them our persons and our arms on the contested field; that these would best express our sympathies in their behalf.

At the close of the proceedings, about *thirty* persons enrolled themselves as volunteers, to proceed immediately to Texas, under the command of Col. Wm. Ward. The day fixed on for marching was yesterday the 18th inst. A subscription was opened at the meeting, to defray the expenses of the volunteers, when $3,141 were immediately subscribed.

No one can fail to admire the spirit which animates our southren brethren in the cause of their struggling neighbours; but the arming of troops to aid a revolted province of Mexico, is cause of war, and ought not to be permitted by our government. Indeed we have been greatly surprised that Gen. Jackson has not taken some steps to put a stop to it. The law is positive, and all-sufficient to remedy the evil. It is no excuse for permitting these assemblages, that Mexico is not in a condition to resent the injury done her. On the contrary, it is a reason for increased vigilance on our part to prevent the marching of troops from the United States. —*Fayetteville Observer.*

The Wiscasset Intelligencer mentions a clearance from that port somewhat out of the ordinary transactions at the custom house. It seems that a two story dwelling house was launched at Wiscasset on the first instant, sailed for the port of Edgecomb, and arrived there on the same day. It is impossible, in reading this account, not to think of poor John Brainard, and his methodist meeting house, which was spoken in Long Island Sound on its passage to the Gulf of Mexico.—*Balt. Gaz.*

State of the Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—NOVEMBER 18.

Brandy, Peach,	[illegible]	Nails, cut,	6½ a 7
" Apple,	[illegible]	Sugar, brown,	9 a 11
Bacon,	9 a 11	" Lump,	15
Beeswax,	[illegible]	" Loaf,	16 a 17
Coffee,	13½ a 14½	Salt,	65 a 70
Cotton,	14 a 14½	Wheat,	[illegible]
Corn,	55 a 60	Whiskey,	[illegible]
Flaxseed	1 40 a 1 50	Tobacco, (leaf)	[illegible]
Flour,	[illegible]	Wool,	16 a [illegible]
Feathers,	35 a 00	Cotton Bagging,	23 a [illegible]
Iron,	4½ a 5	Bale Rope	10 a 12
Molasses,	30 a 34		

CAMDEN—NOVEMBER 21.

Cotton,	13½ a 14½	Bacon, cwt.	10 a 11
Corn, bush.	62 a 75	Whiskey,	35 a 00
Wheat,	81½ a 81½	Brandy, Peach,	00 a 00
Flour, country,	00½ a 00	" Apple,	00 a 00

Cotton.—There has been a fair business done in this article during the week. We continue the quotations of our last. Sales have been readily made at 13½ to 14½.

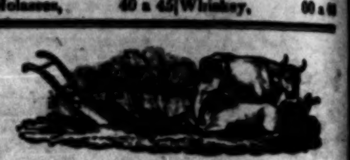
Our river is now in good boating order; the Steamer Cheraw left yesterday with a full freight for Charleston.—*Journal.*

COLUMBIA—NOVEMBER 14.

Bacon,	10 a 12½	Molasses, Orleans,	45 a 50
" Hams,	11 a 14	Nails,	8 a 11
Beeswax,	15 a 15½	Salt, in sacks,	2¼ a 00
Bale Rope,	12½ a 15	" in bulk,	75 a 00
Bagging, Hemp,	28 a 30	Sugar, Loaf,	16 a 25
" Tow,	25 a 26	" Brown,	9 a 10
Cotton,	13½ a 14½	" N. Orleans,	9 a 11
Coffee,	14 a 17	" St. Croix,	11 a 12
Corn,	70 a 75	" W. Hava	12½ a 15
Flour, Country,	00 a 50	Tallow,	11 a 12
Iron, Swedes,	5½ a 5½	Whiskey,	40 a 42
" Country,	4 a 4½		

CHERAW—NOVEMBER 16.

Bacon,	9 a 11	Nails,	7½ a 8
Bagging,	25 a 30	Rope,	11 a 12
Coffee,	14 a 17	Sugar, brown,	10 a 12
Cotton,	13½ a 14½	" Loaf & Lump,	14½ a 22
Corn,	62½ a 75	Salt, Liverpool,	75 a 00
Flaxseed,	1 00 a 1 20	" in sacks 4 bu	$3 a 0
Flour,	7½ a 9	Wool,	00
Iron,	4½ a 5½	Wheat,	00
Molasses,	40 a 45	Whiskey,	00 a 00



NOTICE.

ON the last Saturday of this month, the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society will meet at the Courthouse in Charlotte. The Members are requested to give their punctual attendance at 12 o'clock. Business of importance to the Agricultural interest of our County will be transacted. Persons wishing to become members, and all friendly to the cause, are respectfully invited to attend. By order of the Society.

Nov. 20, 1835. J. SMITH, *Secretary.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Dr. Wm. J. Polk, are requested to come forward and settle. N. W. ALEXANDER, *Agent and Attorney.*

Charlotte, Nov. 24, 1835. 171

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Francis Wilson, deceased, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment to me at Cheraw; and those having demands against said estate will hand me their claims properly attested.

RICHARD PHELAN, Adm'r.

Cheraw, Nov. 17, 1835. 3t[Gaz.]

NOTICE.

ON Friday, the 4th day of December next, I will sell at Public Sale, at my Plantation in Cabarrus County, between

2 and 3000 Bushels of CORN,
A quantity of HAY and FODDER,
A large Stock of CATTLE & HOGS,
Farming Tools, and other articles too tedious to mention.

A credit will be given for all sums over five dollars—further particulars made known on the day of Sale.

WM. J. ALEXANDER.

Nov. 25, 1835. 1w

20 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, living in the county of Mecklenburg, a negro man named ELLICK, about five feet six or eight inches high, 30 years old, black complected, and has rather a down look when spoken to, and speaks rather broad and slow for a negro; some of his front teeth are out. He had on a light mixed coat, and copperas pantaloons, and white wool hat,—he has other good clothing with him. The above reward of $20 will be paid if caught without the county of Mecklenburg, or $10 if taken within the county.

MARGARET A. HARRIS.

Nov. 24, 1835. 69-tf

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber being desirous of removing to the West, offers for sale his Plantation, lying four miles to the west of Charlotte, on the Rozzel Ferry Road, joining the lands of James C. Brawley, John McCord and others, containing about 73 acres—25 acres improved and fresh, not being in use more than 3 or 4 years. There is also about 10 acres of first rate meadow land. On the premises are a Dwelling House and all necessary out-houses. Possession giving immediately.

JOHN SIMPSON.

Nov. 23, 1835. 4t

A Carpet Travelling Bag,

Containing a few articles of Wearing Apparel,

WAS picked up on the Tuckasiege Road about ten miles from Lincolnton, on the 18th ultimo. The owner can obtain it by describing its contents at this office, and paying the charges for this notice.

Charlotte, Nov. 20, 1835. 3t

Charlotte:

riday, November 27, 1835.

THE PEOPLE *against* THE CAUCUS.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ugh L. White, of Tennessee.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

We give below all the additional returns ceived since our last, on the Ratification Rejection of the New Constitution.—ere are yet eighteen Counties to be heard m. We believe, however, we may look n the Amendments as **Ratified**; it l be seen that they go into the Counties to be heard from, with a majority of 02. Hurra for the New Constitution!!

Counties.	*Ratification.*	*Rejection.*
nson,	815	44
eaufort,	90	639
uncombe,	1322	22
urke,	1097	67
Columbus,	3	391
Carteret,	32	332
raven,	121	270
abarrus,	570	40
Davidson,	1034	33
Duplin,	56	532
uilford,	971	237
ates,	12	502
alifax,	239	441
yde,	2	431
redell,	1194	18
ones,	22	239
artin,	14	795
ash,	8	757
ew Hanover,	54	365
nslow,	97	357
asquotank,	7	442
itt,	180	287
ockingham,	612	68
utherford,	1557	2
ichmond,	263	43
ampson,	148	463

ajority for Ratification 5802 in 47 Counties.

☞ *Governor Swain's Message.*—This ment will be found in our columns to-day.— need not put ourselves to the trouble of be-king the reader's especial attention to its po-l. Like all papers of the sort emanating from ame source, this Message, (which is the last hall have from our present worthy Chief Ma-rate.) will commend itself to the serious con-ration of all, by the lucid, forcible, and inde-dent manner, in which it discusses the various ters of importance to the State generally, which e within its scope. The views of Gov. S. in tion to the necessity of farther Legislative ac-in relation to the Northern fanatics, it will be , coincide entirely with those expressed by us time to time in the columns of this journal.

☞ The Editor of the Raleigh Standard, , in all his statements, presumes more upon supposed "gullibility of the people," than any else with whom we exchange papers, insists the vote for Speaker of our House of Com-s, was a "test of the strength of parties," and ourse "a triumph for the democratic cause." withstanding it is the practice of the party to ch the Standard *belongs*, to claim *all* political lts as "triumphs for the democratic cause," we will not dispute their claim in this instance, ause Mr. Haywood is a collar-man of undoubt-pretensions to "*entire*"-*ism*. But how the Stan-d can say that his election was "a *test* of the ngth of parties" in the House of Commons, n it knew that *thirteen members were absent*, ough this fact is entirely kept out of sight by *veritable* "Standard,") is perfectly incompre-sible to a candid mind in search of truth.

This result created among the *faithful* in these ts, much the same impression which it seems ave made upon the morbid mind of the Stan-d Editor; but, from the first, when we saw the ber of absentees, we pronounced it *no test*, we feel sure that it will prove so. Our re-k to a friend at the time, was, that nothing but th would detain a collar-man from the Legis-ure on the first day, and that of course the ab-tees must be Whigs. This may not be true in ard to the whole thirteen; but we have the au-rity of a Member of the Legislature for saying t "*twelve* members of the White party were ent!"—that *two* voted for Mr. Haywood!—and see that *one* member present did not vote for er! What, then, becomes of the Standard's ertion that the election was a *test* of the strength parties? And what becomes, also, of its flou- about the *proof* which it pretends to see in result, of its "estimate [of the political com-ion of the present Legislature] published im-diately after the full returns of the August elec-s had been received;" and which it says "the hig and Nullifying presses assailed at the time?" the Editor of the Standard proven to be a true timator?" No,—surely not!

[From the Fayetteville Observer.]

tract of a letter from a Member of the Legisla-ture, dated Raleigh, Nov. 17.

"Dear Sir: Agreeably to promise, I herewith d you the Governor's Message. Haywood has n elected Speaker, over Graham, by a majori-of 14 votes. Two of the White-men, I under-nd, voted for Haywood. *Twelve Members of White party were absent*, and a vacancy on the n side from Orange, not supplied. It is very btful which has the majority in the Commons. *ery Van Buren man was in attendance on the tion of Speaker*; one of your Townsmen at-tended for the purpose, I imagine, of electing the Speaker, and has to return on his Court business. I look upon that election not as an evidence of the strength of parties in the Commons; but there is no doubt but that they have a majority of 4 or 5 on joint ballot. I believe they design carrying all elections on party grounds, the judicial appoint-ments to be made, not excepted."

☞ *State of Parties in the Legislature.*—Having no means of judging, for ourselves, of the political complexion of our present Legislature, and knowing that most of our readers are desir-ous to be informed on the subject, we have con-cluded to give a place to the two following arti-cles, for their benefit. It will be seen that we de-rive them from antagonist political sources; the reader can draw his own conclusion as to the truth or untruth of the one or the other. We are satisfied that no election has yet taken place, the vote on which can safely be taken as a *test* of the relative strength of parties in the Legislature; and we think it probable, nay certain, that *no* occasion will occur, by which that result can be arrived at beyond all cavil; unless, indeed, the Van Buren men should move a Legislature nomination of their idol for the Presidency. In that case, we could judge, and not without. Even if the Whigs should attempt a movement of the sort, we might still be unable to arrive at a *correct* classification of the members, as it is well known that the Whigs have divisions among themselves, and might not all be induced to pull the same way. But let the col-lared gentry begin to move, and, so well organised and so *kind* are its *faithful subjects*, that all who should refuse to obey the orders of the leaders, would be ours of course. But see the extract.

From the Raleigh Standard of the 20th inst.

"*The Speaker's Election*, in the House of Com-mons, having been contested on party grounds, we may be excused for claiming the result as a triumph for the democratic cause. William H. Haywood, Jr. Esq., the new Speaker, is favorably known as among the most prominent, uniform, and talented advocates of the Republican party in the State. Without derogating from the standing of his highly respectable and talented opponent, Wm. A. Graham, Esq., we are awarding no more than sheer justice to Mr. Haywood, in expressing a be-lief that no member of the House could have been selected to preside over its deliberations, whose suavity of manners and varied qualifications more peculiarly fitted him for an able and efficient dis-charge of the responsible duties of the station.

"It will doubtless be readily perceived by the political reader, that this *test* of the strength of parties fully sustains our estimate, published im-mediately after full returns of the August elections had been received. The Whig and Nullifying presses assailed our classification unsparingly, at the time; but, confident of its faithfulness, we ex-pressed a willingness to abide the issue of any purely party question which might come before the Legislature; and we now have the most em-phatic reply that could be made to the efforts of the opposition to discredit our statements, in the result of the ballot for Speaker:

Haywood,	68
Graham,	54
Blank	1

"Adding this to our majority in the Senate, and the aggregate is swelled even beyond our calcu-lation."

From the Raleigh Register, 24th inst.

"*Election of Speaker.*—As we expected, the Ed-itor of "the Standard" is in ecstacy at the elec-tion of Mr. Haywood as Speaker of the House of Commons, and asserts that the respective vote of the two competitors for the Chair is an accurate *test* of the relative strength of parties. We des-pair of convincing the "Standard," that this as-sertion is not true in point of fact, for there are none so blind as those who will not see. Had the Editor been disposed to have acted above board in this matter, he would not have studiously conceal-ed the fact, that there were absent on the balloting *thirteen* members, nine of whom being Anti-Van Buren, would most probably have voted against Mr. Haywood and three for him, leaving one va-cancy in Orange to be filled. Besides this, it is sta-ted on competent authority, that four of the politi-cal opponents of Mr. Haywood went for him, from considerations satisfactory, no doubt, to themselves.

"We agree with the "Standard" in one partic-ular, viz: that Mr. Haywood makes a very prompt and efficient presiding officer, possessing a good deal of Parliamentary tact, and exhibiting none of the stiffness or embarrassment common to novi-tiates.

"It is astonishing, in all the party manœuvres which are daily taking place, how studiously the name of Mr. Van Buren is kept out of view, and General Jackson's eternally lugged in. This evi-dences a conciousness of weakness, which, we have no doubt, would be established beyond cavil, if our opponents would show their hands. The "Stan-dard" claims a decided majority of Van Buren men in the Legislature, and the supporters of that gen-tleman appear to place reliance on the calculations made by their organ. Let them test their sincerity by attempting a nomination of their favorite. The vote on such a proposition would settle beyond dis-pute the *mooted* point—which party is the strong-est? and leave no longer a "loop to hang a doubt upon."

☞ *Political Meetings.*—Our exchange papers from almost every section of the country, (especially from the North, the East, and the West,) are literally flooded with accounts of meet-ings of the people in favor of one or other of the Presidential Candidates. They positively come upon us so thick, that we cannot even mention them in detail. The Whigs having various can-didates in the field, of course the larger portion of these assemblages are on their account. In the North, particularly, the friends of Mr. Webster and Gen'l. Harrison seem determined to push to the utmost the claims of their favorites. How long will the Whigs continue to pursue this suicidal policy of fomenting discord in their own ranks? Are they still blind to the fact that in division is defeat, and that victory can only be achieved by unity and concert of action? Would that they might act more like *true Whigs*, by looking only to the dangers which threaten our Republican in-stitutions, and agree to give up local preferences *for men*, to promote the general advancement of *principles!*

☞ *New Paper in Cheraw.*—With plea-sure we acknowledge the receipt of the first No. of a new journal recently established in our sister village, under the title of the "*Cheraw Gazette.*" [M. Maclean, Editor and Proprietor.] It is prin-ted on an imperial sheet, at $3 per annum in ad-vance; and its matter, both original and selected, together with its neat typographical appearance, give assurance that it will richly be entitled to a liberal support. That a town of the commercial importance of Cheraw, should have heretofore al-lowed its press to languish and expire for want of sustenance, to us presents a fact which we cannot account for: satisfied are we, that, if the mer-chants of the place see their true interests in a clear light, they will not again suffer the same re-sult to occur: their number and their wealth make them fully competent to the task of supporting a newspaper in their town, even without any extra-neous assistance; and we hope Mr. Maclean may find them better disposed towards him than they have shown themselves towards others, hitherto, who have undertaken, in their midst, the same ar-duous and thankless task which he has assumed. Our mercantile friends would do well to add their names to the list of the "Cheraw Gazette;" we feel glad to assure our country readers that we shall hereafter be enabled to lay before them the latest and most correct advices from the Cheraw Mar-ket, obtained from its columns. We subjoin an extract from the opening address of the Gazette:

"Confident that Cheraw and the surrounding country can sustain a weekly newspaper, we now commence the publication of one, and invite those who feel an interest in the prosperity of the town, and approve our undertaking, to aid us in extending our subscription list.

"The paper will contain a summary of General Intelligence, domestic and foreign, as full, at least, as most weekly papers do; and all Commercial Intelligence in which our patrons can be interested.

"Our list of Prices Current in the Cheraw mar-ket, may always be relied on as corresponding with the actual state of the market on the day on which our paper is printed.

"During the sessions of Congress and the Le-gislatures of the two Carolinas, we shall furnish an abstract of the proceedings of those bodies.

"The Cheraw Gazette shall never in our hands be a *party paper*, in the objectionable sense of that *term*. We do not mean by this to preclude ourselves from taking sides in any question of National or State Politics, which may divide our community into parties, if the public good shall seem to us to require it. But if at any time we feel called upon to do so, we will still always do justice to our oppo-nents, and give our readers the truth fairly on both sides, so far as our limits will enable us."

☞ *The Gold Region.*—We copy the fol-lowing interesting article from the "Leeds (En-gland) Mercury." To such of our readers as have a personal acquaintance with Dr. Longstaff, this extract needs no word from us, to make it ac-ceptable; and to others, it is only necessary to say that he is a gentleman of great scientific qualifi-cations, and well able to speak on the subject of the mineral wealth of our State and country. His many personal friends in this section will be plea-sed to learn that he has recently returned to this country, from his scientific tour to Europe, and is daily looked for in the mining district.

"At a meeting of the Sheffield Literary and Phi-losophical Society, Dr. Longstaff, (who during the last twelve months, has been out as the agent of a company of British Mine adventurers, to investi-gate the gold veins of North Carolina,) stated that the gold region stretches from the shores of the Atlantic, in the direction of Carolina, right away through the country towards the Pacific Ocean; and that, judging from appearances, this immense tract promises to yield supplies such as have not been equalled by the most famous gold countries of antiquity. The precious metal is generally found in a matrix of quartz, and, in veins, often running in the direction of N. E. and S. W., there being generally one leading vein, and on each side a parallel satellite. In some cases, rich branches pass off at right angles—or in others, the ore is ramified in every way. It is sometimes envelo-ped in a rake of talcose slate, passing through the auriferous quartz; in other instances, dissemina-ted in minute particles through oxide of iron; and, contrary to what might have been supposed, judg-ing from the effect of other metals, the sulphuret of iron or martial pyrites usually indicate a rich locality. The proportions of the precious metal to the quartzose, or other matrix, are amazingly great, the minimum yield of the ore affording a large profit upon the capital invested; while some of the richer sorts (of which Dr. L. laid specimens on the table) gave almost incredible results."

☞ *Another Beet.....larger, and more of a monster, than the first!*—A gentleman in *town*, seeing our notice of the mammoth production of the *county* in the beet line, searched his garden, and successfully too, for something that would *beat* it. The present one is 30 inches in length "from top to toe," measures 19 inches in belt, and weighs 9½ pounds! And, as the other was likened to a *cat-fish*, it requires no stretch of the imagination to see in this a most ravenous and sanguinary *al-ligator!*—*as real* a one, in truth, as we should like to be familiar with! Why dame Nature, in fash-ioning her vegetable wonders, should choose to imitate her animated "monsters," we cannot ima-gine, unless she does it to typify, to "old Rip," his unnatural half-sleeping and half-waking state of existence. We believe both Beets were grown by Van Buren men, which may account for their pe-culiar formation—all the productions of *that genus* being *peculiar*.

☞ *The article from Mr. "Long Tail Blue," is in type, but unavoidably omitted till our next.*

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

The Protracted Meeting of the Baptists in Charlotte closed on Wednesday night the 11th instant, after a continuation of six days, during the whole of which time service was held in the Church three times each day. Ten Ministers were in attendance from four different States. The Congregations were numerous and attentive; and although only one person was baptised, many others ap-peared to be deeply affected by the Word of the Lord, which was freely dispersed to them.

On the second day following the close of the above meeting in this town, a Protract-ed Meeting commenced at Flint Hill, which continued three days. None of the Min-isters who attended the meeting here, were able to attend at Flint Hill, except the Rev. Mr. Kerr, from Richmond, whose labors in the Lord seemed to be blessed to the large and serious congregations which attended on his ministrations at that place. B.

From the Raleigh Register of 24th inst.

Public Printer.—On Saturday last, Philo White was elected Printer to the State, for the ensuing year, by the following vote:

White,	103
Lemay,	89
Blank,	1

There were seven members absent, four of whom were Whigs. The result establishes the fact, beyond doubt, that there is an Administration majority in the Legislature, but does not change our belief as to the relative strength of Van Buren and White, if the question could be tested on its naked merits.

Quere? What has become of the "Standard"'s" majority of "at least 22," of which it has hitherto uniformly boasted?

Resolutions on the subject of the Public Lands have been introduced by Mr. Clingman, of Surry county. They are a literal copy, we believe, of those adopted by the House of Commons, at its last session. We are glad that the subject has been brought thus early to the notice of the Legis-lature. We shall now see who will have the temerity, for the sake of promoting the schemes of Presidential Candidates, to vote against a proposi-tion, the object of which is to secure for North Ca-rolina her just proportion of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Land—to which she is as much entitled as she is to the Revenue collected from her citizens.

Daniel M. Barringer, Esq., one of the members of the House of Commons from Ca-barrus county, being detained by sickness, with no prospect of being able to attend du-ring the session, has, we understand, for-warded his resignation to the Speaker of the House of Commons.—*Ral. Standard.*

It is a bad rule that will not work both ways.—Defeat the Van Burenites by plurali-ties or majorities and they will still claim the victory! When Ritner was elected Governor of Pennsylvania over the two Van Buren candidates, though not receiv-ing quite so many votes as *both* of them, the party prints yelled victory! to the ends of the earth. A case of precisely the same nature has just taken place in the City of New York, at an election for a member to Congress. The Van Burenites run *one* candidate, Lee, while their opponents run *two*, Messrs. Ferris and Monroe; Lee was elected by a small *plurality*, and the same party prints yell this as a *victory also!* We think the Whigs have a right to complain of their supple adversaries, in the language of the Indian—"Why, you never say vic-tory to us once."—*Western Carolinian.*

Boundary War.—We regret to learn that blood has been shed in New Hampshire, re-lative to a disputed boundary question.— The Boston Gazette says: "At the last ses-sion of the Legislature of New Hampshire, a tract of country called the Indian Stream Settlement, on the borders of Canada, be-tween two branches of Connecticut river, was by law annexed to the jurisdiction of New Hampshire. The Newburyport Her-ald publishes a letter, dated Columbia, N. H. Nov. 4, which states that a conflict had taken place between the sheriff of the county with a party of militia, and the inhabitants of the settlement, who united to resist the service of a civil process on one of their number. In the contest three of the inhabitants were killed and five wounded, and several of the militia were wounded, some of them mortal-ly. It is to be regretted that the question of boundary has never been settled by the Government, instead of being left to be a subject of angry controversy with the igno-rant inhabitants."

A Whig Convention for the State of Ma-ryland is to be held at Annapolis in Decem-ber next. The Alexandria Gazette thinks it probable that Gen. Harrison will be no-minated as a candidate for President, and B. W. Leigh as Vice President.

COMPOUND

Chloride Tooth-Powder,

For Whitening and Preserving the Teeth, and Cleansing the Mouth.

THE *Chloride Tooth-Powder* effectually whitens the Teeth, speedily removes all canker or soreness, likewise the smell or taste from the use of tobacco, and all that is offensive in the breath, imparting an agree-able odour. In fine, it hardens the gums, prevents what is usually called "scurvy," and preserves the teeth and mouth in all re-spects, in a clean and healthy condition.— It contains no ingredient, either of a me-chanical or chemical nature, that has the remotest tendency to injure the texture of the teeth. Prepared and sold by

W. M. B. FLINN,
Six miles west of Charlotte.

ASPICE MULTUM IN PARVO.

Odontalgic Drops,

For the Cure of "the worst of all Diseases," the TOOTH-ACHE.

THESE Drops, the discovery of which is the offspring of accident, I do not, with charlatan puffery, set forth as an infal-lible specific for tooth-ache; but having tried them on myself and many others, I can very safely recommend them as a remedy capa-ble of affording immediate relief to the ex-cruciating pain of tooth-ache in nine cases out of ten, without the slightest pain being produced by its application. It does not accelerate the decay of the tooth to which it is applied, but enables the Dentist to per-form the operation of "stopping or plugging the teeth," much sooner than he can other-wise accomplish. In a word, it will alle-viate a vast deal of human suffering, and supersede a most painful operation.

Prepared and sold by
W. M. B. FLINN,
Six miles west of Charlotte.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Charles Alexander, decd., are requested to present them properly at-tested to the subscriber, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

CHAS. G. ALEXANDER, Ex'r.
Nov. 24, 1835. 3-wp

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

NOVEMBER, 1835.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
27 Friday,	7 5	4 55	*For November*, 1835.
28 Saturday,	7 6	4 54	
29 Sunday,	7 6	4 54	Full 5 5 7 morn'g
30 Monday,	7 7	4 53	Last 13 8 26 morn'g
1 Tuesday,	7 7	4 53	New 20 5 22 morn'g
2 Wednesday	7 7	4 53	First 26 10 50 even'g
3 Thursday,	7 8	4 52	

Lincolnton Male Academy.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to Parents, and the friends of youth generally, that he has made arrangements to take charge of this Institution, and that the Exercises will commence on the first Monday in January next.

Being wholly unconnected with any other pursuits, he promises to devote his attention exclusively to the business of teaching, and will spare no pains to interest the minds of those placed under his care, so as to render instruction at once delightful and profitable. Great care will be taken to prevent the for-mation of idle and dissolute habits; and a punctual attendance on the duties of the In-stitution will be rigidly required.

As the opinion to some extent prevails, that too much time is spent in acquiring a knowledge of words—the Subscriber would observe, that in his course of instruction in Classical Literature, a minute analysis of words will be taught, with their combina-tion in the construction of sentences, and every thing pertaining to a thorough ac-quaintance with those beautiful and impor-tant Languages of Antiquity.

The following will comprise the Course of Studies, viz: Gould's Latin Grammar, Latin Reader, Virgil, Cicero, Sallust, Ho-race, (Gould's editio expurgata,) Goodrich's Greek Grammar, Greek Reader, Greek Testament, Xenophon, Græca Majora, and Day's Algebra.

It is hoped that the well known salubrity of Lincolnton, the industrious and moral character of the citizens, together with the cheapness of board, will insure to this In-stitution a liberal share of public patronage.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Languages and Mathematics, per ses-sion of 23 weeks,	$10
English Grammar and Geography,	7

J. A. WALLACE.
Nov. 25, 1835. t74

Just Received

FROM Charleston, a new supply of ***Dry Goods & Groceries***, viz. *Sugar, Rio Coffee, Teas, Holland Gin, Irish Whiskey, Cogniac Brandy, Madeira, Malaga, Teneriffe, and Muscatel Wines, Beer, Bottled Porter, CANDIES, Oran-ges, Spanish Cigars, Crockery.* Also, a small select assortment of *Dry Goods, Shoes,* &c. for sale, low, for *Cash*, by

S. NOWLAN.
Charlotte, Nov. 25, 1835. 69tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, while acting as Consta-ble, received from William Deaton, to collect, a note for fifteen dollars and ten cts., on Archibald Miles, for which I gave him a receipt. I have frequently offered the said Deaton the above note, but he has re-fused to receive it. But, on the 24th inst. he called to see me, and agreed to take back the note; upon looking for my receipt, he found it was not in his pocket-book—he then offered to give me another receipt as an offset to the one I had given him, and while I was writing the same, he took the note, which was lying on the table, and cleared himself. This is to forewarn all persons against trading for said receipt.

ISAAC SPENCER.
Nov. 25, 1835. t71

NOTICE.

ON Thursday, the 17th day of December next, I will expose to public sale, at the Dwelling House of the late John Ma-thews, dec'd., a large quantity *Corn, Cotton, Hay, Fodder, a Stock of Horses, Cows, Hogs, Sheep, One Road Wagon, One set Black-smith Tools*, and a great many other articles necessary to a farm. Terms of sale, twelve month's credit.

Any person having demands against said estate, are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. Those indebted to the estate are requested to come forward and settle.

HUGH HARRIS, *Executor.*
Nov. 25, 1835. t71

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, the Subscriber, having taken out Letters Testamentary on the Estate of Alexr. Porter, decd. at the November Term, 1833: This is to request all those indebted to said estate, to come forward and make payment between this and the fifteenth day of December next. Those who do not avail themselves of this Notice may expect to find their Notes or Accounts in the hands of an officer for col-lection. Also all those who have claims against said estate are notified to bring them forward properly authenticated with-in the time prescribed by Act of Assembly, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

JAS. PORTER, *Ex'r.*
Nov. 23, 1835. 3-wp

LOST,

ON the 16th inst., between Andrew Grier, Esq., and Capt. Sam'l. Cox's, a small calfskin (wallet) Pocket Book, con-taining a number of notes, duebills, and re-ceipts. The public are cautioned against trading for any of said notes, &c. The finder will be liberally rewarded by return-ing it to the subscriber.

JAS. A. GRIER.
Nov. 24, 1835. 69 3w

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE YOUNG MOTHER.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

There lay upon its mother's knee,
  In love supremely blest,
An infant fair and full of glee,
  Caressing and carest,—
While Syren Hope, with gladness wild,
  And eye cerulean blue,
Bent sweetly down to kiss the child,
  And kiss'd the mother too.

Then Memory came, with serious mein,
  And looking back the while,
Cast such a shadow o'er the scene,
  As dimm'd Affection's smile,—
For still, to Fancy's brightest hours,
  She gave a hue of care,
And bitter odors ting'd the flowers,
  That wreathed her sunny hair.

But in the mother's youthful soul,
  Each cloud of gloom is brief,
Too pure her raptured feelings roll
  To take the tint of grief,—
Firm Faith, around her idol boy,
  A radiant mantle threw,
And claimed for him a higher joy,
  Than Hope or Memory knew.

Charity.—Among the graces that adorn the Christian character, that of Charity has ever been deemed the brightest, the purest, and the best. It is a gem of the first water; no cloud can obscure it—no rude hand solly its purity. Its sister graces dwindle away in its presence, and in the hour of expiring nature, it remains the only solitary companion of the departed one, that sustains unmoved the shock of death. Indeed, it may be termed, in an eminent degree, the most distinguished characteristic of Christranity, the Alpha and Omega of a religious truth. And when the lips of truth first uttered some of its first counsels, *Charity* was the theme, the subject upon which was lavished divine eloquence. And wherever this heaven born spirit has found it way, there it has diffused the breath of Paradise, shedding around the blessing of Providence, and proclaiming a jubilee to the sons and daughters of misfortune.

Snuff Taking.—Every professed snuff taker, at a moderate computation, takes one pinch in ten minutes. Every pinch, with the agreeable ceremony of blowing and wiping the nose, and other incidental circumstances, consumes a minute and a half. One minute and a half out of every ten, allowing sixteen hours to snuff taking a day, amounts to two hours and twenty-four minutes out of every natural day, or one day out of every ten. One day out of ten amounts to thirty-six days and a half in every year. Hence, if we suppose the practice to be persisted in forty years, two entire years of the snuff taker's life will be dedicated to tickling his nose, and two more to blowing it.

[Will not some *fair* arithmetician give the community a similar calculation of the amount of time wasted by the *fashionable* though unnecessary and disgusting custom of "*dipping?*" We are fain to believe that such a result would be exhibited as could not but peasuade many of our *maids* and *matrons* (at least the more intelligent and tractable part of them) to give up a practice so unbecoming the innate delicacy of the *tender sex.*]

Puritanical Modesty.—The following is extracted from the published Code of Laws anciently established in Connecticut, and commonly known by the appellation of Blue Laws:

"And whereas the good people of this province have not had time to make sufficient laws for their government, be it hereby enacted and understood, that henceforth they shall be governed by the laws of God, until their representatives can get together and make *better.*" ! ! !

The following Anecdote is found in an ancient History of Connecticut:

"Soon after the settlement of the town of New Haven, several persons went over to what is now the town of Milford, where, finding the soil very good, they were desirous to effect a settlement; but the premises were in the peaceable possession of the Indians, and some conscientious scruples arose as to the propriety of deposing and expelling them. To test the case, a church meeting was called, and the matter was determined by solemn vote of that sacred body. After several speeches had been made in relation to the subject, they proceeded to pass votes—the first was the following: "Voted, that the earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof." This passed in the affirmative. 2d "Voted that the earth is given to the saints." This was also determined like the former—nem. con. 3d. "Voted. that *we* are the saints;" which passing without a dissenting voice, the title was considered indisputable, and the Indians were compelled to evacuate the place, and relinquish the possessions to the *rightful* owners."

Conversational intercourse with the Sexes.—What makes those men who associate habitually with women, superior to others? What makes that woman who is accustomed to, and at ease in the company of men, superior to her sex in general? Why are the women of France so universally admired and loved for their colloquial powers? Solely because they are in the habit of a free, graceful, and continual coversation with the other sex. Women in this way] lose their frivolity, their faculties awaken, their delicacies and peculiarties unfold all their beauty and captivation in the spirit of intellectual rivalry. And the men lose their pedantic, rude, declamatory, or sullen manner. The coin of the understanding and of the heart is interchanged continually. Their asperities are rubbed off; their better materials are polished and brightened; and their richness, like fine gold, is wrought into finer workmanship by the fingers of women, than it ever could be by those of men. The iron and steel of our character are laid aside.

From the Norwalk [Connecticut] Gazette, Nov. 3.

Squash-Hollow out-done, and Pudding-lane knocked into an apple-dumpling. James Quintard, Esq. of Old Well, has raised in his garden, this season, the largest squash in creation. It is big enough to make a turban for the Grand Seignor, or a cap for Bethlem Gabor. It is called the Valparaiso Squash, is 2½ feet in length, 2 feet 7 inches in circumference, and weighs 51½ pounds. Seven on the Vine of the same amily, raised from two seed.

A good one.—A Cleaveland (Ohio) paper, tells of a citizen of that place, who climbed to the top of a high steeple there, to get a view of the place. He fell, when he had got as high as he could go; but fortunately he had the wonderful presence of mind, during his precipitate descent, to take from his pocket a large Spanish clasp knife, open it, and stick it into the steeple, when about one third of the way down, with such violence and skill, that he was enabled to hang from it, dangling in the air, nearly twenty minutes, when he was relieved. This is the greatest feat of the season.

[Yes—and undoubtedly the greatest *l-i-e*, of the kind, perpetrated since the days of Munchausen !]

Carrying a Joke too far.—In a neighboring village a few days since, a, fellow was tried for stealing a wood saw. The culprit said he *only took it in a joke.* The justice asked how far he carried it, and was answered *about two miles.* That was carrying a joke to far, said the magistrate, and committed the prisoner.—*Detroit Jour.*

Suing for Salary.—At the late term of the Supreme Court, held at Plymouth on Thursday, a case was under consideration which has caused some local interest. It was an action of the Rev. Luther Sheldon of Easton, against the Congregational Society of that town, for his salary. The Society contends that he has been regularly dismissed, and he contends that he has not. The civil law is called upon to decide this ecclesiastical squabble.—*Sun.*

Menagerie Eloquence.—"The honely genvine specimen in the huniwersal globe of the East Ingy rhinosycross, wot was cotched on the top of North Pole, by Captain Ross, and of the vonderful hoorang hotang, as valoped three hottenpots in Wan Demon's Land, and was honly capturated arter it had drank't three gallons of rum toddy."

Musical Taste.—A clever caricature has lately appeared, representing a young lady at her piano forte, and her cockney beau, between whom the following dialogue takes place:—Lady. Pray Mr. Jenkins, are you musical? Gen.—Wy, no miss, I'm not musical myself, but I've got a wery hexcellent snuff box vot is.

A Simile.—An old lady, not remarakble for the clearness of her ideas, describing a fine summer evening, said, "It was a beautiful bright night—the moon made every thing as *light as a feather !*"

Ladies' man.—There is now, or was a short time ago, a man living at Sag Harbor, in New York, who has had seven wives—four of them were sisters—six of them are buried in the same burying ground, and the seventh is still living.

Pure Bathos.—The fellow who could basely desert, and after deserting, basely attempt to expose, an artless and confiding female, deserves to be nibbled to death by young tadpoles in a stagnant frog-pond.

A fine chance!—In a window of a boarding house, in New York, is the following notice:—"Young men, taken in here, and done for."

"Harry, I cannot think," says Dick,
"What makes my ankles grow so thick."
"You do not recollect," says Harry,
"How great a CALF they have to carry."

R. A. Wallace

IS now receiving and opening his Fall and Winter Supply of Drugs, Medicines, &c. Assortment complete.

Charlotte, Nov. 13th, 1835.

New Goods!—New Goods!!

WE have received on the South Corner of Tryon street, a part of our **Fall & Winter GOODS,** consisting of every variety of goods usually kept in our town.

All persons that wish to buy Goods upon the very best terms, will do well to call and examine, and hear our prices. We will make it an object to persons that *buy for Cash, or punctual dealers.*

We have on hands a quantity of good Bagging, very low priced.

We will take Country Produce in exchange for Goods.

The highest price will be paid for **500** yards of Linsey.

SMITH & WILLIAMS.

Nov. 12, 1835.

Paper for Sale.

JUST received and for sale, 4 reams of Imperial, 20 reams super-royal, and 4 reams medium printing paper, and 12 reams writing paper. Also, several reams wrapping paper. The above paper will be sold low for cash, or on short credit to punctual dealers. For further information, enquire at the Printing Office.

Land Agency.

THE Subscriber having settled himself permanently in Raleigh, the County seat of Shelby County, which is within 9 miles of Memphis, in the Western District, will attend to paying taxes, purchasing or selling Lands, or any other business under a power of Attorney. Letters addressed to me, (post paid) at Raleigh, will be punctually attended to.

CHARLES E. REINHARDT,
late of Lincolnton N. C.

Nov. 1835.

Emporium of Fashion.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the Tailoring Business one door South of Wm. Carson's Store, where he will be ready at all times to accommodate those who may favor him with their patronage. Work done on short notice and in the most approved and modern style.

N. B. Any of my customers wishing clothes made without calling, can be accommodated by sending an order describing the colour, quality, &c., of the article they wish. Such orders will be promptly attended to, and a selection made as much to their advantage as they could do for themselves.

To Tailors.

The Subscriber has been duly authorised to sell the Columbian System. Those who wish it, can be accommodated. It is undoubtedly the most accurate method for fitting the human form that has ever been produced. The price is $20 with instruction, or 15 without. W. J. KEAHEY.

Charlotte [N. C.] Nov. 13. 1835.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE "paying season" having now arrived, we take the liberty of saying that the Firm of HAYES & ORR was dissolved on the 27th of March last, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said concern, are requested to come forward by the 1st of January next, and make payment, as it is important the old business should be closed.

JOHN L. HAYES,
JAMES H. ORR.

November 7, 1835.

The business will be hereafter conducted by the undersigned, who begs leave to return his thanks to the very liberal public, for the patronage which he has reveived; and takes pleasure in informing his friends that he is now receiving, direct from Philadelphia and New York, his Winter Supply; when his assortment will be very complete, and he will sell GOODS very low for Cash, or to punctual dealers on a credit. All persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call, hear prices, and judge for themselves.

JAMES H. ORR.

Charlotte, Nov. 7th, 1835.

Settle Your Book Accounts.

ALL those that have Book Accounts standing with the Subscriber, will please call and settle them by the first day of January, 1836, as after that day business will be done exclusively for cash or notes on demand.

N. B. I still continue to keep on hand Saddles and Harness, and all articles in my line, which I will sell low for Cash.

JAMES T. ASBURY.

Nov. 3, 1835. t1-J.

Public Sale.

I WILL expose my entire Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c., to public sale, without reserve, on Monday the 23d inst, being Monday of Court, and continue the sale from day to day, until all is disposed of. Terms of sale will be accommodating, and will be made known on day of sale.

N. B. As every thing must be sold, those wishing bargains will do well to attend.

FRANCIS SAUNIER.

Nov. 3, 1835. 66-4w

Land For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, a first rate Plantation, lying on the Catawba river in Lincoln county, four miles south of Beatie's Ford, containing between 800 and 1000 acres. The land will be sold entire, or divided to suit puchasers. Terms will be made liberal to suit the situation of any one wishing to purchase. The land is well adapted to the culture of Corn and Cotton.

SAMUEL CONNER.

Nov. 3, 1835. 6-w

To Journeymen Carpenters.

3 OR 4 good Journeymen Carpenters wanted by the subscriber, if application be made early. None need apply but such as can come recommended for industrious and steady habits. To such, liberal wages will be given with prompt payments.

H. C. OWENS.

Charlotte Sept. 13, 1835. 59tf

FARMERS & PLANTERS

ALMANAC,

FOR

1836.

JUST received and for Sale at this Office, the Carolina and Virginia Almanac for the year 1836, calculated for the Meridian of Salem, N. C. Single one 10 cents; dozen 75 cents; half groce $3 50; groce $6.

An Apprentice

TO the Printing Business, will be taken at this office, if application be made early. A boy from the country would be preferred.

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the North, where he has selected, with care and taste, some fine and fashionable articles, which he offers to the public at reduced prices, for cash, or on short time to good and punctual customers. The leading articles are:

Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Lepine, and Plain English and Swiss **Watches,**
Gold Guard Chains and Fob do.
Ladies fine Gold Necklace,
Gold, Silver, and Steel Spectacle frames, with glasses, (white, green, blue, and azure,) to suit all ages and sights,
Gold Keys for Gentlemen and Ladies,

with a great variety of other articles, with a first rate assortment of materials for repairing Lever Watches, and other kinds of work.

N. B. I expect to receive shortly some very fine Britania Ware in full sets, and fine plated Candlesticks and Castors, fine Pistols, with real English twisted barrels, &c.

THOMAS TROTTER.

Charlotte, Oct. 6, 1835. 62-tf

PRIVATE CONVEYANCE!!

FOR

Public Accommodation!!

THE public are respectfully informed that the subscribers have provided themselves with a neat and easy-riding

OMNIBUS,

a team of first-rate Horses, and an obliging and experienced Driver, for the purpose of accommodating all who may have occasion or desire to employ private conveyance from Charlotte to any of the neighboring Towns.

Terms of Hire, very Reasonable.

The vehicle is capable of containing *seven* persons with the greatest convenience, and is so constructed that a distance of forty or fifty miles per day may be performed with perfect ease to passengers.

Gentlemen or Families who stop in Charlotte for the purpose of visiting the Gold Mines in the neighborhood, can be accommodated with an Omnibus, and a driver who is acquainted with the country, at all times.

Charlotte, Oct. 15, 1835. B. P. BOYD & CO.

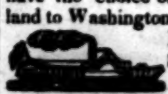
N. B. There are *two* lines of Stages from Salisbury to the North, and *two* from Yorkville to the South.

A Splendid Line of HACKS,

FROM

Salisbury to Raleigh, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, anxious to afford every facility to the Travelling Public, now announce that they have completed all their arrangements, and can with truth say, *We present you with a Line of Hacks possessing advantages over any other, if you wish to get on with ease and despatch*—having obtained that great *desideratum* with all Travellers—*no detention on the road.* It is so arranged as to correspond, in its arrivals at Raleigh, with the departure of the following stages, viz: The Great Daily Line to Blakely, North Carolina, passing through Louisburg, Warrenton, and Halifax; at the latter place a Line of Stages communicates with the Portsmouth Rail-Road for Norfolk: by continuing on to Blakely, you strike the Petersburg Rail-Road; and on your arrival at that place you have the choice of two Lines—either by land to Washington City, via Richmond and



Fredericksburg, or by Steam-Boat to Norfolk. At Norfolk there will be no detention, as there is a line of Steam-Boats for Baltimore in connexion with this line. This line also connects with one from Raleigh to Newbern.

Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M.—after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh next days at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Raleigh TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock, A. M., arrives in Salisbury next days by 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing sufficient time on the road for *SLEEP.*

☞ The Hacks are Albany make, entirely new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers careful and attentive, and the Fare low —*only SEVEN DOLLARS.* All intermediate distances 7 cents per mile.

☞ Passengers from the South, who wish to take our Line, will be careful to *enter to Salisbury only.*

☞ All Bundles and Packages at the risk of the owners.

WILLIS MORING,
JOSEPH L. MORING.

April 11, 1835. '60—1y

The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City amounts to $19 50, as follows:

From Raleigh to Blakely, Stage Fare, . .	$7
Blakely to Petersburg, Rail-Road Fare,	3
Petersburg to Richmond, Stage Fare,	1½
Richmond to Fredericksburg, Stage Fare,	5
Fredericksburg to Washington City, Steam-Boat Fare, ...	3

The Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to Baltimore, via Norfolk, is *Four Dollars.*

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office. Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Military EXECUTIONS for Sale at this OFFICE.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

Dr. John H. Happoldt

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed from the Providence Settlement to the TOWN OF CHARLOTTE, where he intends to **continue the Practice of Medicine** in all its various branches.

His Dwelling is in the house recently occupied by George Hampton, and he has taken an *Office nearly opposite Capt. N...ly's Hotel,* at one of which places *he ... always be found* (except when professionally engaged elsewhere,) ready to attend to all calls in his line.

Dr. Happoldt avails himself of this public opportunity to return his most grateful thanks to his friends and the public in the neighborhood where he has heretofore practised his profession, for the uniform kindness and confidence which they have extended towards him. He assures them that nothing but the superior facilities held out by the town of Charlotte for the education of his rising family, could have compelled him to remove from among them.

August 26, 1835. 56-tf

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic

PILLS,

An infallible cure for Head-aches, Heart-burns, and the various diseases of a disordered stomach, bowels, and Liver,

May be had at the Store of
Smith & Williams,

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER-BOX.

FROM among the long list of testimonials as to the excellence of these PILLS, we consider it only necessary to publish the following.

October 2, 1835. 61tf

From the Rt. Rev. Levi S. Ives, D. D., Bishop of North-Carolina.

RALEIGH, March 2, 18..

Having, for the last three years, been intimately acquainted with Dr. John Beckwith, of this City, and enjoyed his professional services, I take pleasure in stating that his character as a Christian gentleman, and experienced Physician, entitles his testimony, in regard to the use of his Anti-dyspeptic Pills, to the entire confidence of the public. My experience of the good effects of these Pills, for two years past, satisfies me of their eminent value, particularly in aiding in impaired digestion, and warding off bilious attacks. Having been for a long time subject to the annual recurrence of such attacks, I was in the habit of resorting for security against them, and with a very partial success, to a liberal use of Calomel or Blue Pill. But since my acquaintance with the Anti-dyspeptic Pill of Dr. Beckwith, which he prescribed in the first instance himself, I have not been under the necessity of using Mercury in any form, besides being wholly exempt from bilious attacks. Several members of my family are experiencing the same beneficial effects.

L. S. IVES.

From the Rev. Wm. McPheeters, D. D., late Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Raleigh.

AUGUST 20, 18..

The Pills now offered to the American Public, styled "Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills," I have long used as a family medicine, and have no hesitation in bearing testimony to their value as a safe, convenient, and efficient remedy. In Dyspepsia and its usual attendants, Heart-burn, Costiveness, Head-ache, loss of appetite, &c., &c., these Pills seldom fail of affording the desired relief. Dr. Beckwith, long known to the community in which he resides, as as scientific and successful Practitioner of Medicine, having, by numerous experiments and long-continued attention to the subject, brought his Pills to their present state of perfection, I am free to say, as far as my experience and observation extend, no medicine heretofore offered to the public, of a similar nature, and for similar purposes, has higher or equal claims.

WM. McPHEETERS.

From the Hon. George E. Badger.

RALEIGH, Nov. 7, 18..

For several years past, Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been used as a domestic medicine in my family. I have myself frequently used them for the relief of head-ache, acid and otherwise disordered stomach, resulting from imprudence or excess in diet, and I have had many opportunities of learning from others their effects when used by them for like purposes. My experience and observation justify me in saying that the relief afforded by the Pills is generally speedy and almost always certain—that they may be taken at any time without danger or inconvenience, and their operation is attended by no nausea or disagreeable effects whatever—and though I have known many persons use them, I have known none who did not approve them—none who sustained any injury, and none who failed to derive benefit from their use. And upon the whole, I do not hesitate to recommend them as an agreeable, safe, and efficacious remedy in Dyspeptic affections, and *believe* them myself to be the best Anti-dyspeptic medicine ever offered to the public.

G. E. BADGER.

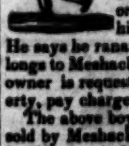
Taken Up

AND committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg county, on the 12th instant, a negro boy named *ARCHER,* about five feet six inches high, dark complected, with a large scar on his forehead, and says he belongs to Richard Prior, a speculator, of Charlotte, Va. Clothes very ragged. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

J. McCONNAUGHEY, Jailor.

Oct. 12, 1835. 63-tf

Taken Up



AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 17th instant, a negro man named *HENDERSON,* about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, 24 or 25 years of age, dark complected, his clothes very ragged and dirty. He says he ranaway in April last, and that he belongs to Meshack Franklin of Surry county. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

The above boy has since confessed that he was sold by Meshack Franklin to a negro speculator by the name of English, and was carried to the state of Mississippi and sold to a man by the name of James Robinson near Port Gibson.

J. McCONNAUGHEY, Sheriff.

Dec. 17, 1834 20tf